

WHO NAMED *EUTHAMIA* (COMPOSITAE: ASTEREAEE) AND WHEN?

John L. Strother

University Herbarium
1001 Valley Life Sciences Building #2465
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-2465, U.S.A.

Nesom (1999) and Gandhi (1999) reviewed author attributions and dates for the generic name *Euthamia* and for binomials in *Euthamia*. They expressed slightly different interpretations; here is a third interpretation:

The first known use of *Euthamia* as a botanical name was by Nuttall (1818). Nuttall wrote of his *Euthamia*, "A subgenus, or rather genus, reciprocally allied to *Solidago* and *Chrysocoma*" (Fig. 1). Only a taxon of generic rank can be said to be "reciprocally allied" to

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SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

44. *Virgaurea*. 45. *viminea*. 46. * *puberula*. Stem simple and terete, somewhat pubescent; leaves lanceolate, entire, on each side minutely pubescent, attenuated at either extremity, radical ones subserrate; racemes spiked, axillary, erect and condensed; peduncles pubescent; scales of the calix linear-lanceolate, acute; rays elongated, about 10. HAB. In the sandy fields of New Jersey, near Amboy, &c. Stem brownish, 1 to 2 feet high, simple, and pulverulently pubescent, as are also the leaves in a smaller degree; racemes shorter than the lower leaves, collected into a leafy spike, 4 to 6 inches in length; rays conspicuous and of a bright golden-yellow. The whole aspect of the plant is that of *S. nemoralis*, the inflorescence and upper attenuation of the leaves apart.

47. *multivalvata*. 48. *elata*. 49. *rigida*. The largest flowered species in North America.

* *EUTHAMIA*. † *Calix* cylindrical-ovate, closely imbricated, scales agglutinated. *Radial* florets 10 to 20, very small, yellow. *Receptacle* setose. *Pappus* simple. *Seed* villous.

Herbaceous; stems numerous branched, leaves narrow and very entire, longitudinally nerved; flowers terminal, glomerated, glomeruli fastigate, corymbose. *Calix* resinously viscid. A subgenus, or rather genus, reciprocally allied to *Solidago* and *Chrysocoma*.

50. *graminifolia*. *Chrysocoma graminifolia*, Lin. *Solidago lanceolata*, Aiton. Stem and branches marginately angular, angles and nerves on the under side of the leaves minutely hispid; leaves lanceolate-linear, entire, 3 to 5-nerved, margin scabrous; rays 15 to 20, minute, scarcely exerted. HAB. From Canada to Virginia.

51. *tenuifolia*. *S. tenuifolia*, Ph. 2. p. 540. Stem low and more numerous branched, angular, and as well as the leaves smooth; leaves narrow linear, numerous, margin subciliate scabrous, the upper surface covered with resinous atoms, obsolete 3-nerved; rays about 10, distinctly exerted. HAB. From New Jersey to Florida. Axils of the leaves in imperfect plants often foliose.

Solidago is exclusively a North American genus, with the exception of 5 or 6 species in Europe, and 2 near Canton in China. The arborescent species of St. Helena and New Zealand will probably be excluded from this genus, if ever carefully examined.

† In allusion to the crowding of the flowers.

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561. * *BRACHIYRIS*. †

Calix cylindrical-ovate, closely imbricate, scales agglutinated. *Radial* florets about 5; discal florets also 5. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* short and paleaceous, leaflets 5 to 8, persistent.

Vegetation almost exactly similar to that of *Euthamia tenuifolia*.

B. *Euthamiz*. *Solidago Sarothræ*. Ph. 2. p. 540.

Obs. Perennial. Stems numerous, marginately angular and scabrous, 6 to 12 inches high, fastigiate branched and corymbose. Leaves proximate, narrow linear, entire, punctate, and scabrous on the margin; branchlets dichotomous. Flowers terminal, often glomerated by 3s, small, and yellow. Scales of the calix subcarinate, partly acute, with greenish foliaceous points, resinously glutinous. Rays 5, entire, nearly as long as the calix. Discal florets the same number, tubular, 5-toothed. Seed somewhat inversely conic, pubescent; pappus paleaceous, about the length of the seed, 5 to 8-parted, leaflets unequal, linear and subacute. HAB. On the arid hills of the Missouri, from the Arikarees to the Mountains? The whole plant possesses a strong balsamic but disagreeable scent, and is used medicinally by the aborigines, operating powerfully as a diuretic.

562. *DONIA*. R. Brown.

Calix hemispherical, imbricated, squarrose and glutinous. *Radial* florets numerous, (30 to 35, yellow). *Receptacle* naked, scrobiculate. *Pappus* setaceous, setæ 3 or 4, deciduous, somewhat paleaceous.

Suffruticose, or biennial; leaves serrated, resinously punctate; flowers terminal, fastigate. Seeds obovate, smooth.

SPECIES. 1. *D. squarrosa*. Ph. Obs. Biennial or suffruticose. Stem 3 or 4 feet high, erect or spreading, white or purplish; branches fastigate, few-flowered, ramuli 1-flowered. Radical leaves spatulate-obovate, obtuse, stem leaves oblong, acute, serrate, amplexicaule, smooth and reticulately veined, glandularly punctate.

† From βραχυς, short, and ακυφός, a chaffy scale; the pappus being short and paleaceous.

FIG. 1. Pages 162 and 163 from volume 2 of Nuttall's *The Genera of North American Plants*.

two other genera and a taxon cannot be both a subdivision of *Solidago* and, at the same time, "reciprocally allied to *Solidago* and *Chrysocoma*." Nuttall (Fig. 1) associated the epithets *graminifolia* and *tenuifolia* with the generic name *Euthamia* and, in his protologue of *Brachyris* (Fig. 1), Nuttall used the binomial *Euthamia tenuifolia*.

Elliott (1823), Cassini (1825), and de Candolle (1836) treated Nuttall's *Euthamia* as a generic name published in 1818 and Elliott and de Candolle treated Nuttall's *E. graminifolia* and *E. tenuifolia* as published in 1818.

Regardless of typographic lapses or errors or inconsistencies of numbering and/or positioning in production of Nuttall's *Gen. N. Amer. pl.* (see Gandhi 1999; Nesom 1999; and papers cited by them), citations for Nuttall's *Euthamia* names should be:

Euthamia Nutt., *Gen. N. Amer. pl.* 2:162. 1818.

Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt., *Gen. N. Amer. pl.* 2:162. 1818. BASIONYM: *Chrysocoma graminifolia* L., *Sp. pl.* 841. 1753.

Euthamia tenuifolia (Pursh) Nutt., *Gen. N. Amer. pl.* 2:162. 1818. BASIONYM: *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh, *Fl. Amer. sept.* 540. 1813 [1814].

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